DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Letter from the Commander of Fort Gaines.

The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes some extracts from a letter from Colonel C. D. Anderson, who surrendered Fort Gaines, and is now in prison at New Orleans. The letter is to his wife, and is given to the public in defence of Colonel Anderson's fame. He says:

I was compelled to surrender Fort Gaines through feelings of mercy for my officers and men, who earnestly appealed to me. The position was utterly untenable, the fleet having passed and an overwhelming force besieging by land, the only three guns with which I could have responded to the fleet disabled, my picket line driven back to the last notch, the ditches and parapets swept from every direction by the enemy's shot and shell, no safe shelter in the miserable apology for a fortification, two sick men having been killed in what was considered the best casemate, threatened with a tremendous conflagration from the buildings within, and the magazine in great danger of being blown up, and all hope of escape, or of accomplishing the slightest good by holding out, gone. I did not consider Mobile in danger, for the enemy had evidently not come prepared for anything except to gain the harbor for safe anchorage and as a preliminary step toward further operations in the fall. As soon as the fleet ran in, Colonel Williams retreated with his command, and therein acted more sensibly than any of us. The whole line ought to have been prepared for the same thing. Under these circumstances, my command was seized with the appalling conviction that our case was hopeless, and seemed paralyzed with the prospect of certain and useless destruction. I realized all these horrors of the situation, but said nothing and continued diligently to make the necessary dispositions and give encouragement, being resolved on making the best fight that was possible. When, however, the officers came to me after midnight, while I was hard at work, and expressed themselves so decidedly in favor of surrender, and assured me that their men concurred with them, I saw at once that nothing more could be done. You may imagine with what crushing humiliation this conclusion came upon me, for as yet I had only sixteen or seventeen men killed and wounded, and knew that it was expected of me to do something more for the reputation and the honor of the flag.

I expected to be obstracised, and as I could not maintain the etiquette of the military code without exhibiting too much selfishness, nothing was left me but to consult the great natural and moral law which prompted me to do exactly as I did. I might have got out of the scrape by demanding to be relieved, but I thought that would only make matters worse, for had any other officer, even General Page himself, attempted to fight that fort another hour, I feel satisfied that there would have been mutiny and a really disgraceful murder at last.

I see it has been stated that I acted contrary to the express orders of General Page. This is not true. I previously intimated to him my condition, and that I would soon have to succumb, but he only charged me to do the best I could. He knew quite well that the fort could not hold out or make a fight, and that the time for orders from him had passed. I am also blamed for not answering his signals. My reason for this is, that negotiations were then pending under flag of truce, and therefore I had no right to communicate. As regards my not consulting him about the surrender, I was cut off and surrounded, and could only act on my own responsibility. Besides this, Captains Smith and Thom had visited Fort Gaines only the night previous, and foreseeing the inevitable result, they told me that the General left the matter entirely with me. General Page also came over while I was at the fleet, and learning the whole state of affairs, why did he not assume command and illustrate, just for one day, the mad, forlorn and unavailing desperation of making a human slaughter pen of Fort Gaines? Instead of this, however, he returned immediately, thus avoiding any implication, which, for his sake, was exactly what I desired, as I entertained the highest possible regard for Gen Page, and felt conscientiously that I was doing the best that could be done under the circumstances. I regret exceedingly to suspect that the General had not as much charity for me.

As for other calumnies so liberally bestowed on us, I shall not trouble myself to refute them. I am heartily sustained by my whole command in the course I pursued, who alone could fully appreciate the circumstances of our position, and hence I confidently expect to be sustained by the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and little children represented in that command. * * * * *

Rest assured that it will come right after, awhile. Meantime do not suffer yourself to be annoyed by what you may hear derogatory to me. * *

You cannot conceive the curious and absurdly false rumors about us that are in circulation even amongst the Southern sympathizers here, such for instance as "that I am a Baltimore Plug-ugly and sold Fort Gaines, and that numbers of us are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States," &c. Our friends here are rapidly arriving at the truth, however, and the ladies, who are still fondly devoted to our cause, are vieing with each other in doing us honor and kindness, though we are not permitted to look upon their faces. The Yankees will not allow us to do so, because they say they cannot control the ladies. Verily, a more loyal people to the South cannot be found.

I will write you in my next of my condition here, which is anything but pleasant. I am quite well at present. My love to all.

Affectionately, your husband,

C. D. ANDERSON.

An Important Matter.

The Confederate law obligates detailed agriculturalists to sell their surplus produce to the Confederate government and to soldiers' families at rates fixed by the Commissioners of Appraisement for the State. We believe the government is now claiming only one half of this surplus, very wisely leaving the other half to be sold for the benefit of soldiers' families. That is all right and proper. But we learn that persons are now going through the country representing themselves as Agents for the *State* with authority to purchase the half left by the Confederate government.

Now, if the government takes one half of the surplus, and the State the other half, how are soldiers' families to be supplied? We raise no objection to the State purchasing supplies—though we do not think that *bonded agriculturalists* can be forced to sell to the State what is left by the government, because the law requires them to sell this remaining surplus to soldiers' families at government prices.

There may be some misapprehension about the orders to State agents. We merely direct attention to the matter for the purpose of eliciting information for those interested. And all are interested, both State and Confederate government, and people—for if one half the surplus produce is purchased by the Confederate government and the other half by the State government, it is an important matter to know how soldiers' families and others who are compelled to buy their food, are to be supplied. We think it possible that there is some misunderstanding about the orders issued by the State Commissary.

In order to avoid difficulty, we suggest that County Courts make immediate arrangements for buying supplies for soldiers' families.

There is, no doubt, enough provisions in the country to supply the wants of all, we entertain not the least fears about that, but we think it will require good management to equalize their distribution. The prospect is now good that the rich products of Tennessee and Kentucky will soon be within reach of the Confederate authorities.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

SUGAR CANE FLOUR.—While the papers are all giving very general and useful information with regard to the manufacture of syrup and sugar from the Chinese sugar cane, we do not recollect to have seen a reference to its advantages in the production of bread. An intelligent gentleman writes:

"As wheat crops were light in some parts of the Confederacy, and the staff of life likely to be scarce, it may be well for your readers to know that excellent biscuit and fair light-bread may be made from the flour of the seed of sugar cane. I have eaten of the bread myself, and found it to be very good. The gentleman at whose house the bread was prepared, informed me that from one acre of the white seed cane he obtained four barrels of flour. I understand the crop is remarkably promising in all parts of the Confederacy, and as the time for harvesting is approaching, much suffering may be saved by carefully saving the seed."

The Richmond Dispatch says, as this information comes from one who has seen the thing tested, it would be well to give it a trial.

THE TACTICS OF JOHN PHŒNIX.—A correspondent of the Boston *Courier* writes the following:

A neighbor told him that he had seen a man only the day before, who was just from the "front," who assured him that Grant might have taken Richmond at any time within a month, and the only reason he had not done so was, that he wished to hold Lee where he was to prevent his going to the relief of Atlanta. I asked him if he had ever read the works of John Phœnix. "No," he replied; "who was he?" "A distinguished writer on tactics," said I, "who once described 'a military position' somewhat similar to your conception of Grant's. He was engaged in a street fight, and says: "When we fell, I came undermost, and held my antagonist down by my nose, which I inserted between his teeth for that purpose.'"

STOLEN---$100 REWARD,

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf. Falkland, N. C.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864. VOL. I—No. 224.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10, 1864.

CIRCULAR
No. 42.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS will proceed at once to a rigid execution of General Orders No. 76 from the Adjt and Inspt Genl's Office, herewith published. The exceptions embraced in Paragraph I, are not construed to include producers detailed under bond for the supply of provisions to the Government. Bonds so given will be returned, if upon examination the parties are pronounced by the "select Board" at Camp Holmes, fit for the field.

II. In pursuance of Paragraph IV of said Genl Orders No. 76 and of Genl Orders No. 12 from the Lieut. General commanding, Enrolling Officers will see that all men recommended for light duty, and not yet assigned, report to Camp Holmes without delay.

III. Enrolling Officers will at once perceive the necessity for a thorough execution of this important order. No excuse will be admitted for any failure to carry it out to the letter, and within the shortest possible time. If additional force be required, Enrolling Officers will, by direction of the Lieut. General commanding, employ detachments from the Reserves, for the use of which, authority is hereby given.

By Order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant*

Adjt. and Insp. General's Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 76.

I. ALL details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this Order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order. S. COOPER,
oct 11 d3t Adj't and Inp'r Gen.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Goldsboro' State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Asheville New, Iredell Express and Wadesboro' Argus copy 3 times.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

LODGED

AT the Charleston Work House, as a runaway, JAMES LEWIS, a mustee, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height. James says he belongs to Hiram Brinson, at Raleigh, N. C., formerly of Newbern, N. C.
oct 10 d3t W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

Piano! Piano!!

WE HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT ANOTHER PIANO.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 10-d3t Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.

Strayed

FROM the Government Stables, in Weldon, N. C., on Tuesday, the 4th of October, SIX MULES, branded "C. S." As they were sent from Greensboro', N. C., by the country roads, they are probably making their way back to Greensboro'. A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehension, or any information that will lead to their recovery, on application to
J. M. POWELL, Capt. & A. Q. M.,
oct 8-d4t* Weldon, N. C.

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the recovery of a large BAY MARE, with black mane and switch tail, which was stolen from my Fish Dam plantation on Thursday night last. She had no white marks, and is believed to be in foal, and is about 15 years old.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
Raleigh, Oct. 7th, 1864-3taw3w

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WINSTON, OCT. 7TH, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 18.

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district, Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) fifty at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not acted by their physical condition, or who have been detailed for agricultural purposes, or on account of private or public necessity, are exempt from attendance on the days appointed. But persons who have been recommended or assigned to light duty in any and every department of the government are required to be present as well as others who have formerly been examined:

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.

Snow Hill, Green county, Saturday, October 22, 1864.

Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864.

Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864.

Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October, 28th and 29th, 1864.

Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864. JNO. M. LITTLE,
oct13taw-6t. Capt. and En. Officer.

Wilmington Journal and Tarboro' Southerner copy 3 times.

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT GIRL, 18 years old, a fair washer, ironer, and cook, sound and healthy. Having more of this class of servants than needed, will sell a bargain to get a good home for her.
d1t* W. H. CROW.

VIRGINIA SALT!
Buy Now!!

WILL SELL at the lowest cash price, or or exchange one bushel Salt for two bushels good wheat. Call on
oct12-d1t* A. D ELLIS,
Franklinton.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do.,
White Jaconet, Checked do.,
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland,
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels,
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons,
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets.
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats,
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves,
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do.,
Ladies White Hose,
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do.,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Misses Round Combs,
Sooel Thread (all colors and Nos.),
White and Black Flax Thread,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters,
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes,
Mason's Shoe Blacking,
Mason's Best Washing Soap,
Hat Bands and Binding,
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders,
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars,
Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Stationary, Water Buckets,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Best Bladder Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spice,
Superior Brown Sugar,
Best Rio Coffee,
Soda, Salt,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1864.—d-tf

North Carolina Volunteer Navy.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Raleigh on the 2nd Thursday in October, 13th instant.

It is earnestly requested that all who have taken stock in this enterprise be present, as business of great importance will be transacted. A President and Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year. Besides, the Agent has taken the responsibility of sending an Agent to Europe to purchase vessels. He wants the sense of the Stockholders on this subject. He has labored to carry out the original designs of the Company, and thinks he has been happy in securing in Europe the services of one who has been so largely engaged in Foreign trade during the war.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS,
Agent N. C. V. Navy.
October 7th, 1864.—dtd

☞ Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Greensboro' Patriot copy till 13th inst. and send bills to the subscriber.
W. H.

For Rent.

THE HOUSE occupied by me at present, and which has been kept as a Hotel. The building contains 12 good Rooms, independent of a large Dining Room, 60 feet long.

Possession given on the 1st of January, 1865.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.—dtf

$50 REWARD.

FOR THE APPREHENSION and delivery in any Jail in the State, of my negro man JACOB, who left me on the 18th. His age is 19 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs near 160 pounds, has thick lips, and the first finger on his left hand cut nearly off by a cutting machine, and had it tied up when he left. He was formerly owned by Mr. Nixon, near Wilmington, No doubt he is making his way down there.
JAMES L. CARDWELL,
oct 3d7* Madison, Rockingham Co., N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE.

12 NEGRO CARPENTERS to whom steady employment will be given for several months. Also, 12 House Servants and Farm Hands for the ensuing year. All to be employed in Orange Co., N. C., one of the healthiest and safest portions of the Confederacy.

Satisfactory reference will be given.
Apply to DR. STUART WHITE.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1864.—d1w

☞ Petersburg Express copy one week and send bill to this office.

Notice.
TAX IN KIND!!

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. These producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks'	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys⋈ Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes'	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Luws',	Thursday.	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday.	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FOSTER,
Oct. 5th, 1864-dtf Assessors.

☞ Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a good family residence in Raleigh for a refugee from Petersburg with a tolerably large family. Apply to
W. H. CROW,
sep 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted,

A GOOD YOKE OF OXEN. Address, stating price, &c., S. W. MARSHALL,
oct 7-d2t* Pacific, N. C.

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES OF LAND
For Sale,

SITUATED twelve miles from Concord depot, in Stanly county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c.—Nearly all the land is level. Apply to

Dr. W. R. MILLER,
oct 7-d10t RALEIGH, N. C.

Just Received,
THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs Old Dominion Nails,
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14-dtf

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 13-dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

NEW ARRIVAL.
At Tucker, Andrews & Co.

FINE Black Merinoes,
do do Muslins,
do do Italian Cloth.
Oct. 11, 1864. 11-d2t.

For Rent,

A VERY desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE in Everettsville, with all necessary out-buildings. Possession can be had on 15th October.
WM. H. CROW,
sep 24-eod2w* Raleigh, N. C.

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

Wanted,

A GOOD OVERSEER, exempt from conscription. GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Executor of Wm. Boylan.
Rrleigh, Sept. 23, 1864—d2tawtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake-house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

New Auction and Commission House.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.

HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the store of WASHINGTON & ANDREWS, in GOLDSBORO', N. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Corn, Salt, Bacon, Stocks, Bonds, and securities of every kind. Also, for the sale of Lands, Lots and Houses, and the Renting of Dwellings, Stores, &c. Consignments are solicited.

This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of goods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room.

Advancements made on consignments if desired.
W. S. G. ANDREWS,
J. J. BAKER,
Managing Partners.
Goldsboro', Sept. 29.—d12t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Jonathan L. Carson and others—*Ex parte.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of McDowell, made at Fall Term, 1864, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale at the Court-House door in MARION, McDOWELL COUNTY, N. C., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, a very desirable

PLANTATION,

known as the McEntire place, lying on the North Fork of the Catawba River, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is good bottom, and the balance well timbered upland.—Owing to the proximity of this place to the mountains, although only six miles from Marion, it is considered one of the best Stock Farms in the county.

The purchaser will be required to give Bond and good security, payable twelve months from date in Specie or Current Bank Notes for the purchase money. For any further information about the property, call on or address Col. J. L. or JNO. CARSON, at Marion, N. C.

C. L. S CORPENING, C. M. E.
Marion, Sept. 30, 1864.—d6t

Niles' Register Revived.

PROSPECTUS OF

"The Countryman."

NILES' REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac simile* of its original, in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to-wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports, and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. TURNER.
oct 5 d3t EATONTON, GA.

Exchange Notice---No. 12.

RICHMOND, VA., September 20, 1864.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10th, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.
RO. OULD,
oct 4-d6t Agent of Exchange.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWENTY DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description, will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Rensboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-14d-tf

Wanted,

AS an investment, $15,000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to
sep 21-d12t* THIS OFFICE.

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.
2 doz. Horse-Shoe Rasps.
4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Sash,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to
ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d15t w4t* Macon, Georgia.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address, W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-dtoct10-w4t.*

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. —.

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45 current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practised in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance insured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 23-d11m

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICHARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.
sep 21 d12t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary out-buildings, also, a well of most excellent water.—These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,
E. N. BIXON,
Lauriaburg, N. C.
Or, Col. R. R. Bridgers,
Wilmington, N. C.
Lauriaburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.—sep 14-d36

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

On the first day of October, as heretofore advertised, the rates of subscription to the *Confederate* were changed as follows:

Daily—$25 for 6 months
" 15 " 3 months
" 5 " 1 month
Tri-Weekly—$15 for 6 months
" 10 " 3 months
Weekly—10 for 6 months
" 5 " 3 months.

All monies received since the first of October, have been, and will hereafter be credited in accordance with the above rates.

WE had hoped, that a courteous request to know the author of editorial matter which appears in the Governor's organ from day to day, parts of which are in direct debate with this journal, would have been met by a politic introduction to our antagonist. We are not aware of any reason why one who edits for the *Conservative* should be ashamed to do so openly; least of all that one so closely related to our frank and open-hearted Governor, should should seek to conceal his identity: Gov. Vance has certainly no reason to be ashamed of his man? And if *the man* (this is not the appellation we would wish to apply, but we are not allowed to have another,) has any reason to be ashamed of the Governor, we don't know it.

Perhaps there may be public reasons for keeping the matter, "*eminently confidential.*" There is a great deal of truth in the leading article of the anonymous editor. "Richmond and Petersburg *do* fill the public eye." They are closely environed by a vindictive foe, in numbers sufficiently large to excite concern, "and the hopes of the nation are strongly resting upon the successful defence of these cities by Gen. Lee."

This is not news to any body. It has been known for many weeks, that the "*numbers*" who "so closely environ" them have been largely increased, and that the increase is all the while going on; and directly and indirectly our Government has given the warning of the extreme hazard of delay in adequate reinforcement, on our side. This journal, moved by these manifest signs, now more than twenty days ago, invoked the call of the Legislature, in order to begin at once to send these reinforcements. We do not intend to recur at this time to the reply received from the *Conservative*, organ of Gov Vance, and others of the press of his "party," (for party the *Conservative* seems determined to have,) but our invocation failed; and the Government has been obliged to cripple its other resources because the *policy of those in power in the State favors a set of unnecessary officers, whom the Governor and and his Legislature have all the while been keeping out of the service*—to the manifest injury of the cause, and unjustly to the soldier.

It is idle to say that the voice of the people is unequivocal in favor of holding those places at all hazards," if those who represent the power of the people fold their hands—nay, do worse—stretch out their hands only to keep back the succor that might prevent the "withering catastrophe." It is worse than idle to talk to our people in such style as this—"we have positive assurances both from the army and from the people of Petersburg, that that place can not be taken, without great dereliction on our part." Such language inspires a false confidence, which is unjust to the people. The people of Petersburg are not in condition to form an opinion—their "wishes are fathers to the thought"—and our army, brave and enthusiastic fellows, never anticipate aught but victory. Besides, the "great dereliction" on our part *has* taken place, and is continuing. How can it be otherwise, when it is conceded that there are from eight to ten thousand unnecessary State officers, who are kept out by Executive certificate, that might and ought to have been sent to the rescue, at least by this time?—Yet the *Conservative* speaks as coolly, when it says "he (Gen. Lee) needs all the help he can obtain. He has needed that for the last three months"—as if the responsibility was not at its own very door for withholding this aid.

We have done for the present. We are still anxious to retain the attitude we have always kept, of defending Gov. Vance in his patriotic purposes, and not to be harsh upon his short comings, for the sake of the cause. But if (as his employment of a secret organ, with an editor hid out of sight discloses) his purpose be to shrink into the small clothes of a petty partizan—necessitated to resort to shifts, as small politicians always are—his support is not within the scope or design of this journal, and not in harmony with the feelings of its Editors.

The people of this State have, without doubt, seen how loyally we have relinquished political bias in our support of Gov. Vance. If we are obliged to deviate from our past course, it will be because our farther support of him will be inconsistent with the interests of the country. It will be because he chooses to be more a partizan than a patriot.

Since the war commenced the Federals have lost fifty-one general, of whom thirty-six were killed in battle, and fifteen have died of disease contracted in the service.

From Georgia.

The Macon *Intelligencer* says Lee's corps was occupying Altoona Heights and Big Shanty on the 7th, and Hardee's corps commanded by Cheatham, was advancing northward on the east side of the State road. Our forces have effectually destroyed the Western and Atlanta Railroad, by taking up the rails, burning the timbers and tearing away embankments from Kenesaw Mountain northward nearly to Etowah.

A number of Yankees who were prowling in the neighborhood of Lost Mountain, on Thursday, were captured by our forces and when they were informed that our army was in possession of the railroad north of there, they were incredulous and perfectly astounded when they discovered the truth.

No reliable news of the position and condition of Sherman's army had been received at our Army headquarters up to our last dates, though it is evident the Yankees are making a movement.

Our base of supplies are prefectly safe and convenient to the army.

Other accounts state that Forrest and Wheeler have formed a junction and are said to be moving upon the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

We shall no doubt have the most cheering news soon from Hood's operations.

Yankee all Over.

A story is going the rounds of the papers, taken from the Troy (N. Y.) *Whig*, of a child born there that talked at its birth. It prophesied that a comet was coming in a few weeks and was going to give us a terrible drought, and that in consequence of its disarrangement of atmospheric laws there would be a five years famine. The war was to end next year according to the inspired baby's prophecy. There are numbers who have seen the talking child and insist upon the truth of the stories.

This child must be a part of the miscegenation cross at the north.

IT is understood that Mr. P. H. Winston, jr., the newly appointed members of the Governor's Council, is engaged in the preparation of a suitable defence of the late action of that body, in protecting militia officers and J. P's. This is rendered necessary by the intense feeling against those members who contributed to continue the exemption of militia officers and justices, which has resulted in forcing the detailed mechanics and farmers into the field.

Mr. Winston will justify the action of himself and colleagues, on the broad principle contained in the legal maxim; "*utile per inutile non vitiatur.*" This *State paper* is expected to be elaborate and voluminous.

WE readily foresee the *cue* which the "*disguised* editor of the *Conservative* is about to take, in reference to the action of the *State Council*. We shall be prepared for it. Honest people begin to think that less mystery and less subterfuge would be more becoming, in high places. Even to obtain the little good we get, it will not be possible always to tolerate political duplicity. To begin with; the real editor of the *Conservative* had better show his face.

The Pacificator, a neatly printed and well-edited weekly paper has just been commenced at Augusta, Georgia, by Messrs Walsh & Blome, editors and publishers—One copy one year, $15; do. six months $8.

The *Pacificator* is designed as a representative organ of the Catholic Church in the Confederate States, thus supplying a want much felt by the clergy and laity of that Church, who have been wholly without an organ since the discontinuance of the *Miscellany* in Charleston two or three years ago.

As its name implies, the *Pacificator* will aid by all honorable means in its power to bring about the restoration of peace.

We are in receipt of the communication from "Forward March," and from our identification of the writer, recognise him as the very man to "forward march." We expect to hear of him at the "front" at once.

The next annual session of the North Carolina M. E. Conference will meet at Mocksville, Davie county, on the 7th of December.

A LIBERAL FOREIGN SYMPATHIZER.—The following letter is published in the Richmond *Dispatch*. Mr. Collie, the liberal gentleman who writes it, appropriates ten thousand dollars to the aid and assistance of the soldiers' families and others in the Confederacy reduced to want by the war:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, October 5, 1864.

William P. Munford, Esq., Chairman Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Richmond, Virginia:

SIR:—Mr. Alexandria Collie, a liberal citizen of London, has placed at my disposal the sum of ten thousand dollars for the relief of the needy and suffering of our people. I desire to avail myself of your assistance in the execution of the trust to the extent of one-third of that amount, say $3,333 33; and have, therefore, to require that you will draw upon Mr. William Collie, (brother of the donor,) at Wilmington, North Carolina, for said sum, to be employed for the relief of the poor under the charge of your excellent association.

Very respectfully,
JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War."

THE Confederate Congress should pass a law to make Marylanders help defend the country while they live in it.

For the Confederate.

From Gen. Early's Command.

IN CAMP, TWENTY MILES EAST FROM STAUNTON, }
OCTOBER 4, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On Saturday morning, the 1st inst., we broke up camp at Waynesboro', and marched through a continuous rain to this place, a distance of fourteen miles over some of the muddiest roads I have seen for many long and weary months. Our infantry and artillery are still and quiet in camp, and from all the indications around us I suppose the enemy do not intend to disturb us, if we will only let him alone. Our cavalry have been skirmishing daily since Sunday morning, and on yesterday, Wickham's Brigade is reported to have driven the Yankee mounted troops across Bridgewater upon our left. So far as I am able to learn, the main body of the enemy is at Harrissonburg about thirteen miles from us, and his pickets extend in this direction to Mt. Crawford, five miles to our front and the Winchester turnpike. Gen. Early has certainly assumed the offensive, and having made this advance, placed himself in a favorable position in which to offer battle.

This valley is the most beautiful country I have ever looked upon. Its crops of wheat and hay last summer the finest I ever beheld, and its population is certainly the most hospitable and patriotic I have ever known. But sad to relate! What Attila and his vandals perpetrated in the beautiful plains of Italy, have been re-enacted here by Sheridan and his minions, and should consign him and his patrons to the same degree of lasting infamy.—From Mt. Sydney, ten miles east of Stanton to Leetown, ten miles from Harper's Ferry, a distance of about one hundred miles it seems to have been literally blasted by this besom of destruction in human form. Not a mill is known to be left unburned. Every barn has been laid in ashes, unless its hapless owner was able to frame some device by which to ransom or save it. A hapless old widow lady, Mrs. Peters, told me to-day that the band of wretches who came to burn her little fabric called a barn, when they made known to her the object of their fiend-like visit, she besought God, in their presence, to give them better hearts, and thus save them from such a crime of barbarism, and herself from such a calamity: they offered to spare it on the condition she would give them all the gold, silver, and greenbacks she might have on her hands. Her only stock amounted to eight dollars and a few cents, for which the Vandals agreed to spare the poor old widow's little barn. The same band agreed to spare a gentleman's barn in the same neighborhood for five hundred dollars, which was paid them and they left. A second party came by, and laid it in ashes. Every wheat stack, every bushel of wheat, and every hayrick has been consumed by the blazing torch, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep carried off or destroyed, and multitudes driven from their homes, helpless wanderers, among strangers, in sorrow and distress, by these Yankee fiends incarnate.—How long—oh Lord, how long? Surely God has some strange work to accomplish with us, or among us, else fire from Heaven would consume these inexorable barbarians from off the face of the earth.

I presume some of our weak-kneed, peace men of the old North State begin to think surely the people of the Valley of Virginia are conquered now, and will give it up. Far, far from it. I have not found a croaker among them. A more undaunted courage, and loftier patriotism, I never contemplated, than they manifest under these distressing circumstances; both men and women. Virginia with all thy faults I love the still!—Their firm and unvarying resolve is expressed in these words, "fight on, fight on," to which my heart responds, Amen. Our troops are in good spirits and once more ready for action.

SIGMA.

P. S.—In a late article I sent you, I spoke of Gen. Imboden as being dead. Such was the general understanding at the time. But I am happy to state he is still living, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery from his severe attack of typhoid fever. S.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that on Saturday the 8th inst., T. J. Sikes, of Long Creek District, New Hanover county, was shot with buckshot, and almost instantly killed. This happened about four miles from town, at a place known as Thornburg, on the west side of the North East River. The deceased, with several others, would appear to have been in search of a camp of deserters and runaway negroes. They came upon the camp suddenly and fired, killing one of the negroes. The occupants of the camp returned the fire, shooting Sikes as above stated. As yet we have not heard of any captures having been made, although measures are in progress to effect the riddance of the country from such a pestilent gang.

Mr. Sikes was some fifty or fifty-five years old.—*Wil. Journal.*

SORGHUM FLOUR.—We would advise planters to save all the seed from the present crop of Chinese Sugar Cane, as it is known by those who have tried it, that the grain, when ground and bolted the same as wheat, makes a good substitute for buckwheat. It may also be used as a substitute for coffee. A trial of either or both might be a beneficial experiment.

A most successful Farmer of Granville county, informs us that the admixture of the Cane seed with Oats, one part for two, forms as valuable food for horses, cattle, &c., as oats entire. He has tried it, and knows the statement to be reliable.

A drove of three thousand beef cattle, says the Mississippian, from Texas, were driven safely across the Mississippi river recently, at a point not necessary to mention, and are now on their way to Hood's army.

For the Confederate.

EDITORS CONFEDERATE.—The sensible and timely remarks of your correspondent, "an old man farmer" in your issue of the 4th inst., meets the hearty concurrence, not only of our whole army, but of every man, woman and child at home, who love their country and pray that it may live. The North Carolina soldiers, scattered from the Potomac to Vicksburg, are turning their eyes to the Legislature of their State, in the expectation that it will "repeal *the unpatriotic* and *shameful law of exemptions*, so that every militia officers, every magistrate of conscript age, every constable, every postmaster, and every mail contractor, be put into the army. The veteran regiment, now with Gen. Hood, to which the writer of this article belongs, cannot muster to-day, more than *two hundred and fifty men*, while in this little town alone, of five hundred souls, and yet it is only a type of a class—there is at least one full company of stout, able bodied men, revelling in idle safety behind some one of the petty offices above named. And when the "Inspector" visits this district, he will find (if he look on the *shady side* of these "petty offices,") material enough to fill up, at least, the few depleted N. C. regiments confronting Sherman.

Are there not plenty of soldiers with *one leg* who can attend to a village or country post office? Are there not an amply sufficient number of *old* J. P's, over fifty, to issue all necessary warrants, *et id omne genus?* Will nobody but a *hale, hearty* man, answer for town constable, or collector of the Tax in Kind? Will no sort of a contracter, but one in the prime and vigor of manhood, do to carry a mail—very often a weekly mail—and for which he only received in payment, a nominal sum? Oh shame, where is thy blush!

The District Medical Examining Board, visited this place last week—"all the county nags were brought before it, to show their paces" and if you are upon the *qui vive*, on the morning of the 14th, at 9 a. m., you can see passing by your office, all who were distanced in the race, and sent up to Col. Mallett as "condemned cattle.' More anon.

ORION.

Wilmington.

Of the Federal admirals there are two who have been the most conspicuous for enterprise and good fortune. The first of these is Admiral Farragut, who is a brave and skillful officer, with some remains of the elevated demeanor which he learned in the South, of which he is a native, and to which he has turned traitor. Few Federal officers have aimed more successful blows than has he against his own people, and against the Commonwealth that nurtured him. The laurels which he has won as a soldier are badges of his everlasting infamy as a citizen. Benedict Arnold, plundering and burning the towns of Virginia, and of his own Connecticut, in the service of the British, is the prototype of David G. Farragut, who displays an equal zeal in the service of the enemies of his own hearthstone. The curses of Heaven are accumulating against him for each act of his unnatural career.

The other Admiral to whom we have above referred is Porter; an energetic and bold man, but a low, disgusting braggart, and a rapacious thief and robber.

These two officers have been called from their late scene of operation for the purpose of being assigned to new duties. Farragut leaves Mobile unattacked; but after having made a lodgment within its Bay. This is relied upon as having sealed the port and closed its commerce. Porter has been patrolling the Mississippi with the scent of a wolf and the vigilance of a pirate. Where are they to be stationed now?

Of Farragut's destination the United States papers have left us in no doubt. He is to operate against Wilmington. That port is to be closed. That which the Yankee officers have in vain endeavored to do, this apostate Southerner is to be sent to accomplish for them. We shall not wonder if the attempt extend beyond the closing of the port to the actual capture of Wilmington. We shall look to see that city made the object of a combined land and naval expedition and attack.

Wilmington is on the east bank of the Cape Fear river, thirty-four miles from the ocean by the course of that stream. It is a much less distance, however, to the ocean beach, at its nearest approach; the Cape Fear river, in that part of its course, being nearly parallel to the coast. Our forts below Wilmington have prevented the entrance of the United States war vessels into the river; so that, in order to check our outward commerce, the enemy has no resource but to lie off the mouth of the river and institute a blockade. With all their efforts, they have found this very effectual. The channels or entrances into the river from the ocean are so many and so wide apart, and the vessels employed in the blockade trade are so swift, that under cover of night, both ingress and egress have been effected with comparative safety. Of late our enemies have adopted the most extraordinary preventative precautions. They have two lines of blockaders, stationed like two lines of sentinels or pickets around the entrances into the Cape Fear; the first as near the shore as may be, and the second well out to sea. These blockaders or guard-ships are the fastest war steamers that can be procured. They are required to be constantly under full head of steam, and at night each steamer is in constant motion backwards and forwards over the piece of water assigned to it, like a sentinel treading his beat.

All these extraordinary and expensive appliances having failed to destroy the commerce of Wilmington, Farragut is now called in. The estimation in which the Yankees hold this officer, and the character of the enterprises on which he has been hitherto employed, warn us that new and unprecedented endeavors are now to be set on foot. Nothing less than the capture of Wilmington, or the forts which keep open its outlet to the sea, will satisfy Farragut's ambition. His predecessors at that point have but "*scotched* the snake"—he will endeavor to kill it. It will be unreasonable to assign any lower aim to Farragut's undertaking. It will be very unwise, and, indeed, fatal, if we adapt our preparations for defence to any narrower calculation. Our works should all be put in the most efficient posture. They should be enlarged and extended, and new ones thrown up whenever and wherever the most suspicious precaution would suggest. The utmost resources of engineering skill should be appealed to.

Nor should we postpone any part of our preparation until reminded of its necessity by the deploying of the enemy's columns or the thunder of his iron-clads. The calls for laborers, and the anxious effort to complete this or that work, will then be too late. The time for preparation is NOW. Are the officers in command at Wilmington attending to it? No officer is worthy of position there who is capable of neglecting a duty. It is the post of responsibility, and is soon to be the post of danger. We need in the commander a sleepless vigilance, a far-seeing sagacity, an indefatigable industry, a cool head and brave heart. Such a one may win himself a noble fame, for there will soon be, what capable officers always wish for—opportunity. But an officer who might exhibit opposite qualities, who might consult his personal ease and appetites in the presence of so grave a responsibility and so vital a duty, would quickly give his countrymen reason to execrate him and to wish he had never been born. We trust all who may be adjudged worthy to manage the defence of our last seaport will quit themselves like patriots and men. To defend it successfully and to overthrow Farragut will be a double honor.—*Rich. Sen.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—Last night there was heavy firing for an hour or more growing out of an alarm on the post of the pickets, which amounted to nothing.

The enemy are reported demonstrating in front of Bermuda Hundreds to-day.

The enemy were busy moving across pontoons to the north side of James river all last night. Hospitals, wagons, camps and other places are being rigidly inspected, and all able-bodied men required to report to the front—disabled men and negroes taking their places as far as possible.

From the Valley.

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Oct. 12.—Our cavalry have had a severe fight near Edwing in the Valley. We drove the enemy's cavalry for several days but on Sunday ventured too far and got in among their infantry. The result was we were repulsed and lost eight guns. In other respects the affair does not seem to be serious.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—The Whig has received the Washington Chronicle of the 8th inst. Stanton sends a lengthy despatch to Dix, dated 7th, based upon despatches from Thomas, dated Nashville 5th, whose information is derived from Chattanooga, where Gen. Smith telegraphs Thomas that the Confederates retreated from Altoona on the 4th, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the Federals. In the mean while Sherman is silent. Press dispatches of the same date giving an account of the fight at Altoona on the fifth, say our forces completely vanquished the rebels who retreated precipitately, leaving in our hands between four and five hundred killed and wounded.

A report says that Forrest is *en route* for Florence from Laurenceburg. Another account says he is surrounded. Important movement are still going on in Missouri. Late advices states that Price attempted to cross Osage River at Castle Rock but was prevented by Yankee troops on the other side, as the river had swollen it was supposed he would try to cross at another place. It was also reported that several hundred Confederate cavalry had crossed Missouri into Montgomery county.

The bridges over Gasconade river and Cole's Creek were burned at the latter point. Twenty locomotives and thirty cars were destroyed.

A despatch from St. Louis dated Oct. 7th, says the enemy appeared before Jefferson City to-day. It is not known whether a battle has been fought. Damage to the Pacific Railroad three hundred thousand dollars with a prospective loss in business of a like amount.

Rosencranz reports that Ewing had arrived at Rolla. Neither Secretary Stanton or the Press give anything from the Army of the Potomac. Grant is in Washington.

Gold in New York on the night of the 7th 202½.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—Nothing from Sherman.

Butler represents that in the fight below Richmond on Friday, the rebels attacked with spirit Kautz's cavalry, and drove them from three lines of entrenchments with a small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery. He says Birney subsequently advanced and regained Kautz's old position, and held the enemy in his inner line of entrenchments around Richmond. He says we have much the best of this day's work. One thousand of the enemy were killed and wounded, one hundred prisoners and a bloody repulse—[What unmittigated lying.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

Glorious News from Hood's Army---Four Thousand Prisoners taken---East Point captured---The Evacuation of Atlanta looked for every day.

LAGRANGE, Oct. 11—The flank movement of Gen. Hood upon Atlanta has so far been completely successful. The Railroad from Big Shanty to Kingston has been utterly destroyed—even the cats have been filled up, and all the garrison along that distance captured.

On last Wednesday, French's division of Stewart's corps made an attack upon Altoona, which failed The whole corps subsequently went to his assistance, when the town was carried by assault, and four thousand prisoners taken, together with an immense quantity of the material of war. Our army was on the Kingston and Rome Railroad at last accounts. Gen. Beauregard was with Gen. Hood.

Slocumb's 20th army corps now holds Atlanta—the rest of Sherman's army has gone up the road. There is no cavalry at Atlanta whatever.

Gen. Iverson captured East Point the other day, taking fifty wagons in good condition, and the wrecks of a good many more. Iverson's pickets are within one mile of the city, and either kill or capture every Yankee who ventures outside the main works.

Sherman is beyond the Chattahoochee, cut off from his main army. Thomas is in command.

The evacuation of Atlanta is looked for every day.

The enemy have no stock with which to haul artillery or commissaries, and no Railroad communication.

The Augusta dispatches state that Hood's movements have been anticipated and checkmated, are pure stuff. The telegraph office and every thing appertaining to the army, has been moved from Newnan.

Price Still Advancing.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.—A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser from Sanatobia of the 5th, says the Memphis Argus of the 8th, contains Missouri dates of the 5th, which say that Price advanced with three columns, including Marmaduke's force of 2,500 and Shelby's force of 1,500—Price with the main column. Shelby's force took a more northern route, operating principally on the Railroad, which was greatly damaged, especially the Southwestern branch, which was torn up in many places. Cars, depots, bridges, trestles and tanks were burned. At the last accounts from Price, he was between the South-branch and the main Pacific road, with a train of two hundred wagons.

A. J. Smith was at Franklin. All quiet at Jefferson city, although telegraphic communication was cut off. Ewing is reported to have arrived at Rolla with 80 men of the Pilot Knob garrison.

The Confederates are moving with great rapidity.

Nashville dates of the 4th say, Forrest, after destroying the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad advanced up Duck River to Spring Hill, and then went towards Florence. Guerrilla bands are numerous around Nashville, capturing commissary and foraging trains, disabling wagons and carrying off mules.

Two important freight trains were captured between Nashville and Louisville. Telegraphic communication open to Chattanooga. A large force is at work on the Atlanta and Tennessee Railroad. Cars will be running to Pulaski within a week, and the telegraph working to Athens.

Passengers from Chattanooga report that a portion of Forrest's forces had demanded the surrender of Dalton.

New York is preparing a grand ovation for Winston of the Kearsarge

Two hundred armed men have arrived in Crawford county, Indiana, to resist the draft, and were being reinforced from adjoining counties and Kentucky.

DIED,

At Louisburg, N. C., on the 14th of September, Mr. A. P. SPINCER, of the firm of Dunn & Spencer, of Petersburg.

New Advertisements.

SALT AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION and Commission Store, on Saturday, 17th instant:

50 Sacks prime Virginia Salt.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.
October 13, 1864. d2t

WANTED

TO HIRE, FIFTEEN OR TWENTY GOOD servants, for the balance of this year and the ensuing one. Also, several good cooks and washer-women. Apply to Hospital Steward,
E. J PEEBLES,
Gen'l. Hospital, No. 14,
Oct 13 d2t* Wake Forest, N. C.

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 2d day of November, I shall sell at public auction, $30,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000, due in ten years and bearing interest.

L. A. PASCHALL, Chm'n
Oxford, Oct 13 dtd of Relief Board.

H. Q. VOLUNTEERS DEFENCE THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERS for the defence of the city, will meet in Capitol square on SATURDAY 14th inst., at 4 p. m., fully armed and equipped for target practice.

By order of the Captain
THOMAS BRAGG, O. S.
Raleigh, Oct 13, dtf

Wanted

TO RENT, in the State of North Carolina, in either one of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford or Orange,

A FARM,

Containing from 800 to 1500 acres of land, with comfortable improvements, for the next three years. Any person having such a Farm, thus located, for rent, will please communicate by mail the location, number of acres, character of soil, terms of rent, &c. I would prefer to pay a CASH RENT. Address A. G. V.,
sep 29-d18t Clarksville, Va.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.
RALEIGH, Oct, 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 15.

THE following orders from the Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to, as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

ADJ'T. AND INSP'R GENLS OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 26th, 1864.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS.
No. 228.

* * * *

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GNNL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)
SPECIAL ORDERS.
No. 233.

I. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operation of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant General,
By order of
Lieutenant General HOLMES,
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Oct. 12-d&t w2t

Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and Western Democrat copy Daily 4 times, and Weeklies 2 times.